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FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1888.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Mr. Blaine and Mr. Carnegle started on their coaching trip through Scotland and England. == Marshal Edmond Le Boeuf, of the French Army, died in Paris. === The whole line of the Nicaragua Canal has been located. Emperor Frederick passed an indifferent night, his rest being disturbed by fits of coughing. \_\_\_\_ A severe storm destroyed life and property in Canada. = Mr. O'Connor Power has been in the British Northwest in the interest of a Tory Land Purchase bill.

Congress .- Both branches in session. === The Senate: The Fisheries Treaty was under discussion, Mr. Morgan reading a speech that had been delivered by him in executive session. The House: The debate on the Tariff bill was continued.

Domestic.-The Democratic National Convention nominated Allen G. Thurman for Vice-President. === General Sheridan suffered a sharp relapse and is again at death's door. === Governor Hill signed the bill creating a commission to revise the excise laws of this State. === The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Exeter, N. H., was celebrated in that city. Much damage was done by storms in New-England.

City and Suburban.-In the Diss Debar trial Court to certain insinuations against him in a newspaper, and the Judge advised the District-Attorney's office to make an investigation. The new Memerial Building, given by J. Pierpont Morgan to St. George's Parish, was formally opened. === The Convention of Anthropologists adjourned until 1892. === The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons closed its 107th annual communication with the installation of officers. Assemblyman Crosby addressed the gradu ates of the Law School of the University. New-York was defeated by Washington at baseball by 5 to 7; Brooklyn beat St. Louis 11 to 2. The winners at Jereme Park were Prince Reval. Joseph, Le Logos, Emperor of Norfolk, Belvidere, Little Minnie. Stocks dull and higher, closing

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Little or no change. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 60; average, 71.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, oun have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

An astonishing misstatement was made in the resolution adopted by the Democratic Convention regarding the admission of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New-Mexico as States. The resolution condemned "the course of the Republican party in refusing Statehood and self-government" to these Territories. It is well known by every one familiar with our recent history that the Republican party has striven in vain to get justice done to Territories that deserve to be States-especially to Dakota.

The Special Grand Jury, who are charged with examining excise cases, alleged election frauds and reported "combines" in the Board of Aldermen, are not going to have an easy time of it. They are said to be going through the excise cases at the rate of fifty a day, from which it is easy to calculate that this branch of their work will consume about four months. The election and Aldermanic matters will then remain, and both demand thorough investigations. These special jurors are to be commiserated, rather than envied.

"It all turned out just as it was planned." This was Mr. William L. Scott's candid comment on the work of the Democratic Convention just after the adjournment yesterday. There apparently was a little danger of a hitch once or twice, but any delegates who showed a desire to kick over the traces were quickly reduced to order. Mr. Scott even confesses that the platform was adopted in the precise shape in which it had received Mr. Cleveland's approval. The opposition to Thurman, who was eulogized in the convention as a Cato and a Gladstone, proved to be of little strength : ninety-five votes were recorded for Governor Gray, but the "Physical Wreck" managed to get only thirty-two. The machine was in as complete control as ever "Boss" McLaughlin was in a Brooklyn convention. The Democracy has abandoned all claims to independence. It is the creature of the Dictator in the White House.

That Governor Hill should sign the bill creating a Commission to revise and ecdify the Excise laws of the State was to be expected. The suggestion for such a Commission came from him, and his special message on the subject was rightly considered as a subtle attempt on his part to gain some credit with temperance reformers as an offset to the veto of the High License bill, which he had then determined on. But the Governor cannot must abide. The project of revising the con- 100,000,000 acres of land have been reclaimed portant matter-a treatment commensurate

making them harmonious and uniform is, however, an excellent one. The work has long needed to be done. There is no reason to doubt that the Commission, which is composed of the Rev. Dr. Crosby, ex-Surrogate Rollins, ex-Attorney-General O'Brien, James S. Smart, Frederick Kruse, M. G. Thompson and Max D. Stern, will perform its task in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

THE ISSUE MADE AT LAST. This time, thanks to the Southern Briga-diers. The country owes a debt of gratitude, probably to them exclusively, and not to the President in this instance, for the explicit commitment of the Democratic party to the cause of free trade. In order to appreciate this, it must be remembered that the Presidential slave driver has an owner behind him. He can crack his lash about the mutinous Democrats as a master, but the Southern Free Traders are his masters. Other features of the St. Louis platform may be separately considered, but the issue upon which the coming contest will turn deserves the first and most careful attention. The evidence is not scanty nor doubtful that the President had become alarmed, and was willing to have his party attempt some evasion. But the Southern politicians, with more practical wisdom, realized that the party had been committed by his message and the Mills bill beyond recovery, that evasion would only weaken it, and therefore insisted that the President should require, from his instruments at St. Louis, an express approval of the message

and the pending bill. At the outset, the committee voted down Mr. Watterson's proposition, and decided by a vote of 25 to 21 to report the tariff platform of 1884. This Mr. Watterson had with truth denounced as a disgraceful straddle; there was, he declared, "no statesmanship in duplicity." Yet the committee voted for duplicity, and-let the fact be carefully noted-the immediate instruments of the President, to whom his commands go by private wire, voted on that side. A recess followed. Of the character of influences then employed, the country may judge from the two dispatches sent by Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, declaring that "failure to indorse the Mills bill may defeat it," and commanding, have the convention do its duty." Washington dispatches also show that the active freetrade members went in haste to the White House, with anxiety and determination in their faces. They knew that any cowardly abandonment of the President and the Democratic Representatives, after all that had happened, would only make the party contemptible before the country, but would not alter in the least the commitment of the candidate and the party to the principles of free trade.

Mr. Scott, the St. Louis end of the President's private wire, at once had a long conference with Mr. Gorman, the Senator whose power with the President had been manifested in most disgraceful appointments. The dispatches of Southern Brigadiers to members of the committee were received. The committee reassembled at its evening session, and then the majority voted to declare that the President's message was the "correct interpretation of the platform of 1884," and to "indorse the efforts of our Democratic Representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation." The efforts of Democratic Representatives ended in a caucus resolution to press the Mills bill as a party measure. The President's message interpreted the straddle of 1884 as a demand for free wool and free raw materials generally, with a heavy reduction in duties on manufactured products. In adopting this platform, the John D. Townsend called the attention of the convention puts itself in accord with the candidate, and with more than nine-tenths of the Democratic Representatives in Congress.

Having once taken the plunge, the convention went further. In a separate resolution it explicitly indorsed the Mills bill. In a wellwritten argument it presented the free-trade theories more compactly and more forcibly than the President did in his message. The pertant, and thus will concentrate more of pretence that there must be a free-trade republic attention upon the question of Mr. vision or no revision of the tariff, that there can be no removal of "unnecessary taxation" or lessening of the surplus revenue without cutting off duties protective in character, is obviously fraudulent. Mr. Randall and other Democrats have shown that the whole amount of taxation that is needless can be removed without touching a single duty protective in nature or intent. But the convention deserves credit and thanks for avowing, at last, the doctrines which have really governed the action of the party for fifty years.

This is not an end of dishonest pretences. The party in Northern States will pretend that legislation on free-trade principles is in this case intended for more effective protection. The message will be interpreted as a plea for protection, because it argues that labor will get higher wages and manufacturers better profits with lower duties. But that is precisely the free-trade theory, which may be found in every document and heard in every speech of the most ultra Free Traders. Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Mills argued that free wool and low duties on woollens would make wool manufacture more prosperous, and at the same time give the people cheaper woollen goods, asserting that the goods are now doubled in cost by the duty. In adopting these false theories, the convention accepts the direct issue between Free Trade and Protection which the President has forced upon his party. If the President is right, free-trade theories and legislation in accord with them will help industry. If the Republican party is right, those theories and such legislation will prostrate industry and curse consumers. On that issue the country will decide, and Oregon has decided already.

Protection of home industry does not mean a sacrifice of many industries that one may be favored. It does not mean a sacrifice of the primary industries, in which the greater number of persons are employed and by which raw materials are produced, in order to secure imaginary and unreal benefits to a few manufactures. It means, broadly and frankly, protection for American industry as a whole. Mr. Cleveland proposes absolute free trade for all wool growers, numbering one million, on the false theory that a manufacture employing a quarter of a million persons will be benefited. Free trade believes that the few cannot be helped except by abandoning the many to the crushing influence of unrestrained foreign competition. The President, his party in Congress, and his party in convention, are on one side. Oregon is on the other side, and every other free State will also be, if Chicago makes the right answer to St. Louis.

STORIES FOR MARINES.

About two-thirds of the Democratic platform is devoted to the tariff question. The rest merits distinction as about the most marvellous collocation of impudent untruths in political history. Democracy, it asserts, means "indissoluble Union"-which the ruling end of the Democratic party fought four years to destroy. It "challenges the most searching scrutiny" of the Administration, which every Democratic Senator tried to avoid by voting for secret debate on the Fisheries Treaty, as on many other matters. It prates of "fidelity to recoup himself so easily. He has taken up pledges," not one of which remains unbroken. his lot with the saloon interest and there he It asserts, without any foundation, that nearly

flicting and contradictory Excise laws and from corporations and syndicates; the only acts of actual reclamation are those in which a Republican Senate has shared. It asserts that justice and equity have been guarded in the payment of pensions to veterans of the Mexican War, while pensions for dependent veterans of the Union Army have been vetoed. It asserts that "the equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color," has been maintained by a party which has robbed a million colored citizens of their franchises. Nay, it even has the audacity to say that "honest reform in the Civil Service has been inaugurated" by the President, who has made the very name of Civil Service Reform a by-

word and laughing-stock. It is not easy to pack so many audacious falsehoods into a single platform as may be found by any well-informed reader in the platform adopted at St. Louis. All proof goes for nothing, all argument is thrown away, with men who are capable of placing before the world with deliberation assertions so notoriously contrary to truth. For well-in-formed and candid readers, of course, the platform is not intended. Its sole object is to fill the minds and mouths of those who are not well informed, and to serve as steeringorders, so to speak, for the campaigners who are not candid.

MR. THURMAN'S NOMINATION. The nomination of Allen G. Thurman for Vice-President will not strengthen the Democratic ticket where it needs strength. It kindles the enthusiasm of old-fashioned Democrats, but they would have voted and worked for the ticket in any case. Outside of his own party, Mr. Thurman never has been found a strong candidate. He would not have been beaten and discarded years ago by the Democrats of Ohio if he could have commanded even a moderate reinforcement from Independent or Republican voters. Neither would be have been pronounced by President Cleveland too old for a place in his Cabinet if he had possessed, outside the party or within it, such strength as wild enthusiasts at St. Louis imagined. He has been an upright, able and sincere Democrat, always a strong partisan, always of the old Bourbon type, and never ready to quarrel with his party, however gross its errors or grave its heresies. Mr. Thurman knew that the soft-money repudiationists disgraced his party and menaced the public prosperity, but he supported them all the same. So he consents to help the party now, though its present organization in Ohio is made infamous by many

While Mr. Thurman's nomination does not make Ohio doubtful, nor strengthen his party in Eastern States where his financial record is not approved, it makes Indiana a hard State for Democrats to carry. It opens there a bitter personal sore, which will not speedily heal. It was in downright earnest that the Indiana delegation warned the convention against the choice suggested at Washington, and it may well be doubted whether, in risking the fifteen electoral votes of that State, Mr. Thurman's nomination has gained half as much anywhere else. It was hoped that his name would make Democratic success possible in the Pacific States, by appealing to the railroad-hating sentiment. But the tremendous Republican victory in Oregon shows that no other question is likely to be so potent in that section as the question of protection for home industries.

The nomination of a man so aged and physically infirm as Mr. Thurman, for a position which calls for labors as wearying as those of any Senator, and which carries with it tremendons contingent responsibilities, is not befitting ; indeed, it is hardly decorous. But Mr. Thurman's name gives dignity to the ticket. In no harsh sense, but in strict exactness, it may be said to make the ticket more respectable For there is no acquaintance of Mr. Thurman who does not realize that, if he were President, Mr. Garland would not be in his Cabinet. The age of the candidate for Vice-President will make the choice of President more imattention upon the question of Mr. Cleveland's fitness for a post in which he has not asked Mr. Thurman's counsel, but has rewarded Mr. Thurman's enemies and political slavers.

HOPE VS. REALIZATION.

"He is not a hope, he is a realization." So remarked Advocate Dougherty in presenting the name of Mr. Cleveland to the St. Louis Convention. Yes, but what sort of a realization? There are realizations and realizations -realizations that confirm hope and realizations that confound it. The Duke of Wellington was a realization after the battle of Waterloo and so was Napoleon. General Grant came out of the War a realization, and so did Jefferson Davis. Bull Run was a realization, and so was Appomattox Court House. Gray, of Indiana, who was sat upon hard at St. Louis is a realization, and so is Thurman, whose horn and red bandanna were exalted. To speak of Mr. Cleveland simply as a realization is to say nothing.

"He is not a hope, he is a realization." Yea. verily, and the realization gives the hope a black eve. When this enterprising officeholder in the White House was merely a hope, the Independents regarded him as an eminently trustworthy and courageous Civil Service Reformer. Now that he is a realization, they confess that they were grossly deceived in their hope of him. They have seen him remove good and faithful public servants simply because hungry Democrats demanded their places. They have seen him at the beck of his own greed for re-election trample under foot his own order to federal office-holders. They have seen him lay pipe for a second term after characterizing the eligibility of the President for re-election "a most serious danger" to the public weal. And seeing this, the Independents must have had the conviction forced upon them that Cleveland the "realization" convicted Cleveland the "hope" of being a

hollow mockery.
"He is not a hope, he is a realization." And the realization is what will defeat him in November. Mr. Cleveland has made shipwreck of the confidence that was placed in him. He has not proved better than his party. As 'Harner's Weekly" lately was forced to admit, he has yielded to the pressure of the De mocracy. And to yield to the pressure of the Democracy is to become subservient to the spoilsmen, the saloon-keepers and the Free Traders.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE BRIDGE BILL The opposition to the Bridge Reorganization bill is confined in the main to a few persons who fear that the new trustees may set aside the action of the present Beard in regard to increasing the railway facilities. The plan adopted a few weeks ago provides only partial and temporary relief, while the welfare of the travelling public demands the adoption of some comprehensive scheme, like that proposed by Mr. A. M. Wellington, which will enable the greatest possible benefit to be derived from the millions invested by the two cities in the Bridge. Opposition to this can only be based on narrow and selfish grounds. With a Board of Trustees pessessing proper qualifications for their duties and a keen sense of concentrated responsibility, there would be the best of reasons for hoping for a liberal treatment of this imwith the magnitude of the interests involved. This is one of the pressing reasons why the bill passed a few weeks ago should become a law. It is a reason which has become prominent since the bill prepared by Mayor Chapin was sent to Albany; but in and of itself it ought to be sufficient to convince the Governor of the need of a reorganization of the governing body of the Bridge.

The numerous other reasons why a change is not only desirable but all-important, have been set forth so often that repetition of them would be wearisome. Governor Hill himself recognized the force of them in 1885. If he will refer to the memorandum which he filed on June 13 of that year, setting forth his reasons for not approving the measure passed by the Legislature then recently adjourned, he will see that there is no excuse for a refusal to sign the present bill, which is free from the objections that alone prevented his signature to the bill which Mr. Stranahan and his associates were desirous should become a law. The situation in respect of the need of a reform then deemed essential has not changed. It has rather become more imperative. Taken in connection with the recent ill-advised action of the trustees, it is plain that there is only one course for the Governor to pursue, unless the narrowest and pettiest considerations control him. That is to sign the bill.

"The New-York Times" has exuded lies so long that mendacity has become its atmosphere, through which alone its feeble glimmer reaches the outside world. This being the notorious fact, it may seem to our readers unnecessary that we should nail the particular falsehood in "The Times" of yesterday, which sought to connect with THE TRIBUNE the indecent assault upon the President's private life now in general circulation through the Democratic press. It is indeed unnecessary; but for the pleasure of consigning George Jones once more to his own place, we will merely say that William J. Berry, described by "The Times" as a reporter of THE TRIBUNE and the author of the pamphlet in question, has for weeks past done no work for us, directly or indirectly; that we have no means of knowing whether he is in St. Louis now or ever has been, or, if he is there, what he is there for. He has received no money from THE TRIBUNE for weeks past, and never at any time, except for news reported exclusively for and published exclusively in this paper. "The Times" says that he wrote the pamphlet which it is helping to make public. We have no desire to injure Mr. Berry, even by imagining that this is true, but we have no knowledge on that point. From the positive assertion in "The Times" that it is true, the natural inference is that it is false.

Everybody knows that the movement in behalf of Thurman is a sentimental one, pure and simple. This sentiment was well hit off in an epigram by Senator Riddleberger, when asked yesterday what he thought of the nomination for Vice-President. "Think?" he answered. "Why, that you have nominated a pocket-handkerchief." It remains to be seen what sort of run a pockethandkerchief will make in a Presidential canvass.

There probably was never denser ignorance on any political subject than prevailed at St. Louis respecting the impoverishment and misery caused by those dreadful " war taxes." The delegates as a body apparently trembled with fear and detestation whenever the word "tariff" was mentioned. Not long ago a free-trade orator delivered an earnest speech in a country town dwelling upon the evils of Protection and asserting with vehement emphasis that the tariff endangered the country and must come down. He congratulated himself upon dealing telling blows to the monster of his imagination. It is related that on the day following this effort a lank and unkempt rustic. carrying an unusually long fewling-piece, sauntered into his office in the adjacent village, and, after making himself at home, went on to say Mister, I heer tell of that critter yer call the Tar-aft, and the great harm he is a-doin'. I just thought I would call and mebbe you could tell me where he could be found; for I've a sort of sneakin' idee that me an' old Tom thar can fetch him down if anything can." Democratic ignorance respecting the Nation's economic experiences is of the same dense character.

Now, gentleman, this is the one instance in the hiswho furnished in his own person a first-class candidate and a theroughly Democratic platform.—(Mr. McKenzio's speech seconding Mr. Cleveland's renomination. This is an unkind reflection upon the memories of Jefferson and Jackson.

" A lion in the 1ath of corruption," " with the swoop of a royal eagle," and other like extravagances of speech were lavishly bestowed upon Mr. Cleveland at St. Louis. That ambitious financier, Mr. Garland, did not find him a lion in the path of the telephone tackals. The President was a very mild and sheepish kind of lion in those transactions. If there had been an angry growl, or, to change the figure, a sudden swoop in the engle's flight, the Attorney-General would have taken refuge in the wilds of Arkansas.

"The Commercial-Advertiser" yesterday afternoon copied from "The Times" of yesterday morning, with conspicuous editorial reflections thereupon, a malignant lie attempting to fix upon THE TRIBUNE the responsibility for a certain pamphlet about the President's domestic life. Early in the forencon a reporter of "The Commercial-Advertiser" had called at this office and had been explicitly told by authority that THE TRIBUNE had no knowledge of or connection with the authorship of that pamphlet, near or remote, direct or indirect. The reporter doubtless carried this statement immediately to Mr. Parke Godwin, the Editor of "The Commercial-Advertiser." There is no escape, therefore, from the conclusion that when, hours afterward, Mr. Parke Godwin sent his paper to press, he knew that he was repeating, adopting and embracing a lie. A young liar ought to be spanked; a middle-aged liar ought to be crushed; we leave it to "The Commercial-Advertiser" to say what ought to be done with an aged and infirm liar. Perhaps he ought to be pitied.

Oregon's compliments to the Democratic party and begs leave to present it with the first nail for Mr. Cleveland's political coffin.

The President having furnished the Democratic party with a platform and forced his own nomination upon it, might at least have allowed it to exercise a little discretion in the selection of a candidate for Vice-President. But, no: he gave orders for the whole job, Vice-President and all.

Offensive Partisan Eugene Higgins was one of the statesmen who lent moral support to the St. Louis Convention. Eugene was feeling pretty well, thank you, and in response to a reporter's question expressed himself on Civil Service reform. "I believe," said Eugene, " in that Civil Service reform which puts honest and competent | Liar." Democrats in office in place of Republicans. This means simply 'to the victor belongs the spoils.' There are enough honest, capable and competent Democrats to fill every office, and they ought to be given an opportunity to do so." It will be chance. He is more frank than Mr. Cleveland, but they find no difficulty in pulling together for the holy cause of reform.

"The stern enemy of jobbery and monopoly" is the description given of Mr. Cleveland in the convention oratory. He condoned Pan-Electric jobbery at the instance of a desperate ring of telephone gamblers. He stendily befriended the Canadian Pacific Railway, which received larger subsidies and more Government aid than any other monopoly that ever existed.

to do their master's bidding, wouldn't it please the Mugwumps better if the label were altered to: "Public office is a public bust?"

PERSONAL

Mr. John Guy Vassar was able a week ago to visit Vassar College, for the first time in more than a year. The Rev. V. W. Davis, of Worcester, Mass., will go to Cleveland, Ohio, to officiate on Thursday next at the double wedding in the Garfield family.

Dr. A. L. Chapin, the venerable ex-president of Beloit College, who was recently stricken with paralysis, was graduated at Yale in 1837 and seven years later went to Milwaukee, where he was a Presbyterian pastor for twenty-four years.

Mrs. Sarah S. Langdon, whose death occurred recently at Boston, was, says "The Post" of that city a daughter of the late United States Senator Upham, of Montpelier, Vt. Mrs. Langdon had come to the city to consult an oculist, and had been in Boston under treatment some months. She was stricken down with apoplexy, and although attended by the best with apoplexy, and although attended by the best medical skill she never rallied. Mrs. Langdon was widely known in the social circles of New-York and Washington, and was everywhere most highy estemed and beloved. She was noted for her deeds of unostentatious charity, and at her home in Montpeller her kindly face was familiar among the deserving poor. Personally she was a lady of high accomplishments, who made friends wherever she went, and her sudden demise will cause sorrow to many.

Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, the whistler, according to "The Sunday Times " of London, has walked straight into the inner circle of society at the British capital; she has whistled to the Prince of Wales, and has already become one of the most sought-after lionesses of the

Mr. Melville W. Fuller, who has been nominated for Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, is reported to have visited San Francisco recently in secret. He went there on business, and kept his identity hidden from the public because he wished to avoid being talkd with by newspaper men. Sir Charles Russell is a capital whist player.

Mr. Alfred Nobel, the inventor and chief manufacturer of dynamite, is emphatically a man of peace and deplores the use of the explosive as a destroyer of human life. "If I did not regard it as on the whole would close up all my factories and never make another ounce of the stuff." He detests the use of dynamite by the Anarchists, and when he heard of the Haymarket butchery at Chicago he exclaimed: "I would like to gather the whole crowd of them into a storehouse full of dynamite and blow them all up together." great blessing to humanity," he said recently, "I

M. Jules Ferry enjoys being caricatured, and assid nously collects and preserves all such pictures of him. When he was on his way to the Congress at Versailles at which M. Carnot was elected President, a streethawker, not recognizing him, thrust before his face a particularly savage cartoon on his own Presidential ambition. "No, I thank you," said M. Ferry, after taking it in his hand and looking it over with a smile, "I have a capy of that one already."

Not long ago some one entered M. Carolus Duran's studio and found him gazing at an illustrated paper which contained a large picture of the wife of a rich Bourso speculator. "What do you find in that to in-terest you?" asked the visitor. "I was wishing," said the great portrait painter, "that I could get up to such exalted fine art as that." "That? Why, that is such exalted fine art as that." "That? Why, that is a wreiched thing?" "Yes. But see! I spend weeks on a portrait. It is finished. It is a work of art. And I get how much for it? Say \$5,000; or perhaps \$10,000, if it is for a rich American. Well, here is my friend, the editor of this paper. He prints this picture. It took his botch of an engraver a few hours to make it. And he gets \$20,000 for it. That is high art?"

A London house has made for the Thakore Sahib of Morvi the most costly state carriage ever constructed. It will be drawn by six horses wearing harnesses mounted with pure gold.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Democrats seem to labor under the idea that Cleveland was elected at St. Louis.

She (on horseback)—Goodness me! my hat bounces round so I can't keep it on straight. Please tell me, it on the side of my head now?

He (also on horseback)—Yes, very much. She (slapping wildly at it)—Which side?

He (passionately)—The outside—(Washington Critic.

In Boston there is talk of arresting horse-car confuctors who stop their cars on the street corners in such a way as to cover the crossing. In this city it is the driver and not the conductor who is responsible for where the car stops; but much enduring New-Yorkers never think of having him arrested. They simply gramble and walk through the mud.

A scientist who has plenty of spare time on his hands declares that a cubic inch of air in a room contains 30,318,000 particles of dust, and they contain all kinds of deadly things which injure the lungs and other delicate portions of the interior department. This shows how great a risk a man runs when he indulges in the prevalent fashion of breathing. It has got to be, according to scientists, about as much as a man's life is worth to breathe, but there are persons who will continue to do it or die in the attempt.—(Norristown Herald.

Boston papers no longer put reports of amateur entertainments under the head of "amusements."

He was talking to a Kentucky audience on the sub-ject of the tariti. Said he, "Take whiskey, for in-stance," when every man in the audience arose with the remark, "Thank you; don't care if I do," and the lecturer had to stand treat or die.—(Texas Siftings.

Philadelphia can't see anything good in Dan Dough erty since he came to this city. Even the Democrats of that city sneer at his speech renominating the Pres-

God Save the Commonwealth.—Good Citizen (father of a family)—Move on. I'm through with you, you loafer; no more dimes from me.

Rumnose—Ain't after dimes this time, pard, I'm after votes. Bill Heerguzzler and Jake Ginslinger, the bosses of our grand ole party, hez nomynated me for school director.

"Oh! I'll vote for you. Mr. Rumnose, of course. Three cheers for liberty."—(Omaha World.

Says an old citizen of New-Mexico: "Olgan El honorable el Cortes de los Estados Unidos

Olgan ! por el Tercero distrito de Nuevo Mexico Esta ahora ablerto." So runs the proclamation in Spanish that declares open the United States and Territorial courts of New-Mexico, as made by deputy United States marshals and deputy sheriffs. For the sat'sfaction of those Americans to whon, Spanish is an unknown tongue f is followed by the familiar "Oyez! Oyez! orable the United States Court for the HIId District of New-Mexico is now open," followed by a similar proc lamation as regards the District Court of the Territory. THE AWAKENING.

Oh! not the night, and not the storm,
And not the lightning's fire;
But sunlight's torch, the kind, the warm,
This, this awoke the lyre.
—(Felicia Hemans.

Oh! not the fight, the foeman's rout, The coolness under fire; But going out to fish for trout, This, this awoke the liar. -(Boston Courier.

Some day the Widow McGulness's pig may grow up be an American Hog.

In Denmark it is becoming enstemary for friends

to send to the relatives of a person who has died what is called a "Good Works Card," in place of the usual floral tributes. These cards are of white pasteboard, printed in silver, and are issued by various charitable organizations. On each card is the name of the soety which issues it; in the centre is an ivy wreath or which the name of the deceased may be written; and at the foot is a space for the name of the sender. The cards are sold in bookstores for a moderate sum. The idea appears to be a sensible one, as by sending these eards people can show their sympathy for those in sorrow, and at the same time do something for their favorite charity. As might be expected, the florists do not like these cards.

Theory and Practice.—Omaha Man—Think law is a uscless relie of barbarism. ch?
Enthralastic Socialist—It is worse, it is a curse; there should be no law; men don't need law and they would get along much better without it, but I am in a hurry; have an engagement to meet the committee to-night.

"What committee?"

"What committee to draft eath-bound, iron-clad, obey-or-die laws to govern our socialistic organizations."—(Omaha World.

A new Chicago navel is called. "A Pure Souled.

A new Chicago novel is called "A Pure-Souled

We are getting tired of giving \$2 worth of advertising for two 20-cent tickets, and then be classed as deadhead. That game is "nixy" with us hereafter.—(Manchester (Ohio) Signal.

Some Baltimore church excursionists, while on steamboat the other day, were badly frightened by the seen that Eugene believes in giving the boys a band. The boat stopped for a few moments on account of some trivial defect in the machinery, and while the people were wondering what was the matter the band injudiciously began to play "Nearer My God to Thee." A few of the passengers thought that their last hour had come sure.

She wanted to take some lessons in archery, but she was very, very verdant.

"Have you a bow and quiver?" asked the teacher.
"Ye-ye-yes," she hestiated, "I have a beau, but I haven't a quiver any more. He's been coming for about two months now, and I'm used to it."—(Wash-Ington Criffe. about two m ington Critic.

In Oregon they spell the Cleveland "boom" with a

Some of the enthusiastic adherents of Mr. Cleveland, whose zeal outruns their discretion, have already begun to "sport" buttons labelled: "Public office is a public trust." In view of the large numbers of officeholders who crowded to St. Louis

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

SHERMAN'S SPLENDID RECORD

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

To this end the party should choose its best mas as a candidate, and by the best should be understood the man the country would consider the best equipped in all respects for the office. Taking this view of the case, "The Commercial-Gazette" has favored the nomination of John Sherman. For over thirty years he has been in public life. His record is an open book. There is nothing in it that will not bear the closest scrutiny. It will not be claimed that he never changed his mind on leading questions. With the growth of the country and changed conditions the man that would stubbornly refuse, at all times and under all circumstances, to adopt a new policy in regard to certain matters, would sacrifice the first elements of real statesmanship; but the great underlying elements of the Republican party since its organization he has consistently adhered to, and as a consequence he is now the leader of that party in the United States Senate and in the Nation. He is a platform in himself. No platform can be made by the Republican party that will not represent Sherman's ideas.

GRESHAM SHOTS AT HARRISON.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat

From The St. Louis Globe Democratical General Harrison's candidacy for President never had any other purpose than that of securing the second place for him on the ticket with Blaine. The proper thing for him to do, therefore, now that Blaine is unquestionably out of the race, is to withdraw in favor of General Gresham. BLAINE NOT AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

GRESHAM SHOTS AT HARRISON.

From The Elmira Advertiser.

From The Elmira Advertises.

Mr. Blaine was never so strong with his party and with the country as the day his Paris letter was made public. It was in accord with the eternal fitness of things that, in a contest to be wased on a great industrial question, with Cleveland, the Froe Trader, concededly the Democratic nominee, Mr. Blaine should be the Republican standard bearer. The Paris letter emphasized Blaine's determination, already expressed, not to be a candidate and not to be nominated. This letter does not necessarily settle the ouestion.

ALGER'S FRIENDS HAVE OFFENDED NO ONE From The Detroit Tribune.

From The Detroit Tribune.

While Judge Gresham has many warm friends in New-York, New-Jorsey and New-England, his indiscreet supporters in a portion of the West have aroused some antagonisms which are injuring his prospects for obtaining Eastern delegates. General Alger, on the other hand, has no pronounced enemies in any quarter, and his candidacy is attracting more and more attention every day. We print in another part of this morning's "Tribune" comments from other papers on his prospects. In addition to these our yesterday's exchanges brought a large number of opinions favors able to his nomination.

DANGER OF A FACTIOUS SPIRIT From The San Francisco Bulletin.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

There is quite a jubilee in the Democratic party over the second letter from Mr. Blaine. . . The unmistakable Blaine sentiment developed in so many Republican State Conventions alarmed them beyond measure. . But his retirement, positive as it now appears to be, does not leave the Republican party in an acephaious state by any means. It is rich in Presidential materials. The ablest statesmen in the country are to be found in its ranks. There is not much chance of mistake in most of the names so far presented for the high office. The only danger is that of heated rivalry. that of heated rivalry.

CAN NEW-YORK UNITE ON DEPEW? From The Albany Journal.

From The Albany Journal.

We urge upon New-York State Republicans the importance of uniting on Mr. Depew. Should there be any lack of harmony displayed by the New-York delegates their influence at Chicago is lost. No one can well doubt that Mr. Depew can carry New-York State. New-Jersey and Connecticut will easily fall in line if the protection issue is pressed for its fall value, and with a Western man for Vice-President that great West and Northwest will east their traditionally large majorities for a ticket which should faithfully express the Republicanism that has swept the country in years past. express the Re in years past.

DEPEW AND ALGER COMPARED. From The Rochester Herald.

From The Rochester Herald.

While Mr. Depew is a very clean man, and would make an eloquent and excellent candidate for Algor to run with, there are some reasons why he is not the best and strongest man to head the Republican ticket. One of them he seems to understand pretty well, for he has frequently mentioned it, and that is the fact that he is a railroad man. This would not hurt him in the East, perhaps, and it ought not to hurt him anywhere, but it probably would in the West. GRESHAM'S BACKERS NOT ALL ANTI-BLAINE

From The Chicago Tribune. Some of the opponents of Judge Gresham in the East have endeavored to make it appear that his supporters in the West are as a rule anti-Blaine mea. Nothing could be further from the truth. A GOOD PROTECTIONIST SHOULD RUN WELL IN

THE SOUTH From The San Francisco Call.

Leaving Mr. Blaine out, the man is not of so much importance as his record on the questions of the day. A Republican who represents the policy of protection to American industry as distinctly as Mr. Cleveland represents the opposite, should carry every Northern State. He should carry every Southern State, too, but for the fact that party lines in the South are not drawn on the tariff question. THE WEST HAS A GOOD CHANCE.

Washington dispatch to The Pittsburg Times. Washington dispatch to The Pittsburg Times.

One of the shrewdest observers in Congress, whe
has himself been named in connection with the Republican nomination for the Presidency this year, said today: "In my judgment the candidate for Presidens
will come from the West, but he will be named by,
the East. I think it will be either Harrison or Alger,
It may be Harrison and either Levi P. Morton, of
New-York, or William Walter Pheips, of New-Jersey,
or it may be Alger and Pheips, and I think the ticket
will be elected."

POSSIBLE COMPROMISE TICKETS. Murat Halstead's New-York letter to The Cincinn

Commercial Gazette.

Savage opposition to both Gresham and Depew has been developed, and the result of a good deal of hesitation and consultation, and more than one informal but important conference is—and I give it not as conjecture or calculation, but as information—that the drift of those not deeply committed to Sherman, Depew or Gresham is to Harrison, and that the name coupled with Harrison is that of Phelps, putting together the favorite sons of Indiana and New-Jersey. The last raily of those who are irreconcilable with the Sherman candidacy is pretty certain to be made upon the Indiana and New-Jersey combination.

THE WHITE FEATHER AND THE RED BANA DANNA.

(The fact that Mr. Cleveland during the last four years has been chiefly conspicuous for showing The White Feather and that Mr. Thurman is closely associated in the public mind with The Red Bandanna renders it obvious that the ticket nominated at St. Louis will be neatly symbolized on the Democratic transparencies carried during the canvass by a White Feather drooping above a Red Bandanna. And the emotion which these symbols will excite in the soul of the average Democrat is beautifully expressed in the following campaign song):

Come all ye jolly Democrats and mournful Mugwumps And raise the cheer and toss the hat and beat your

biggest drum;
All hall the ticket in the field! O raise a loud hosanna. To Cleveland's feather showing white and Thurman's red bandanna! Chorus -Bring forth the red bandanna!

Old Thurman's red bandanna! The feather white we'll hide from sight Behind the red bandanna!

Four years ago the people all heard Grover C. affirm, No man who'd serve his country's weal could seek a second term. But now to grab a second term just see him strain his

To lead the van we choose the man who shows the tell-tale feather. Chorus --Bring forth the red bandanna!

Old Thurman's red bandanna! The feather white we'll hide from sight Behind the red bandanna (

III. Four years ago our Grover stood, the Mugwumps' joy and pride, They said he doted on Reform, the goddess starry-eyed;

But now the Mugwumps beat their breasts who they come together. And Curtis sobs that Cleveland's shown the white, the tell-tale feather!

Chopus-Bring forth the red bandanna! Old Thurman's red bandanna! The feather white we'll hide from sight

Behind the red bandannal Four years ago 'twas Grover C. a famous order gave ! Keep out of politics," he wrote, "behave yourselves,

behave"-His Fed'ral placemen heard him through and then they asked him whether He talked for buncombe or for keeps, and lo—the tell-

tale feather! Chorus-Bring forth the red bandanna! Old Thurman's red bandanna! The feather white we'll hide from sight Behind the red bandanna!

How shall we hide the feather white which Groven

How march behind the feather white and face our Cleveland shows? gallant foes? The task is hard the feather white looks poorly on our banner. We'll have to hide the feather white behind the red

> Chorus-Bring forth the red bandanns Bring forth the red bandanna! The feather white we'll hide from sight

Behind the red bandansat